

THE DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861

The telegraph reports that General Cass has responded liberally to a subscription for providing money to expedite the raising of troops in Michigan.

The news, of last night, indicates that Virginia may soon join herself to the number of the seceding States.

The telegraph reports that the President's Proclamation was received with derisive laughter by the Montgomery Cabinet.

Messages from all parts of the North show that the Northern States are all responding to the President's call for three months' volunteers. Some of the border States refuse.

Feeling in our City.

There is a deep excitement pervading the minds of our citizens, growing out of the troubles in our country. The stirring events of the last week have made a most profound impression here. This excitement, it is true, is not conspicuous or ostentatious. It is not outspoken or hysterical. It is, however, determined and powerful. Many of our most quiet and unobtrusive citizens are beginning to show strong signs of feeling, and resolutions in regard to the preservation of the institution under which we live. There is a general expression of sadness and regret over the state of things which exists in the country. Coupled with this, however, is a belief that it has been produced by the madness of Southern politicians and the inefficiency and bad conduct of the last Administration. In view of all these things, a deep and strong feeling is arising, which will soon manifest itself in unmistakable tones.

There are a few among us who seem to forget that our very Government is in danger, and who are fearful that the ties of party may become less powerful than those of patriotism. This class is, however, very small, and can make no stand against the overwhelming sentiment of the mass of our citizens, of all parties. The people are beginning to be aroused in earnest. The events of the past week are calculated to awake every patriot in the land to sober thought, and timely action. It will not be many days, perhaps, before war is formally declared by the Confederate States, against the North, and an attempt be made to seize and plunder the Capital of the nation. Events are drifting on rapidly and fast drawing a line of distinction between the friends and the enemies of the Government under which we live.

Citizens' Meeting.

The meeting of citizens at the Court House, last night, was large and enthusiastic. It represented all parties and classes of citizens. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. Upon displaying the "Stars and Stripes" over the stage, there was a spontaneous volume of cheers. It was saluted with "The Star Spangled Banner," by the fine band in attendance. The meeting was a success in every respect, and proclaimed that our city is loyal and law abiding.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Wm. E. McLean as President; James M. Randall, Sr., and Lewis A. Bessett as Vice Presidents; and L. M. Brown and Robert Stewart as Secretaries.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. McLean made a short and felicitous speech, full of patriotism. The meeting was then addressed by HARRY D. SCOTT, R. W. THOMPSON, LUCAS RYCE, GEORGE W. CLIFFORD, CHARLES E. HOSFORD, A. B. CRANE, and SAMUEL RYCE. All the speeches were patriotic to the highest degree. They were full of devotion to the Constitution and the Federal Government under which we have, so long and prosperously, lived, and in favor of sustaining the laws of the United States at every hazard. All the speakers were repeatedly cheered by the crowd, and at times the enthusiasm was tremendous.

The action and sentiment of the meeting were expressed in the language of the following resolution, which was received with acclamation, and unanimously adopted, viz: "Resolved, That we will maintain the Government of the United States, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." This was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting that has ever assembled at the Court House. Hundreds went away because they could not gain admission. It was participated in by persons of all political predilections, and showed that the people were willing to rally to the support of the country's flag, at the call of the constituted authorities, notwithstanding the efforts of certain narrow politicians to prevent any such thing.

The Issue.

The war news is still producing great excitement throughout the North. The telegraph continues to bring us constant accounts of Union meetings in every direction. Patriotic citizens of all parties are rallying to the support of the Government. The only question now is, the success or failure of the Republic. We are making the last struggle for the perpetuity of a popular form of government. If the United States Government can be suddenly broken to pieces, like a potter's vessel, by designing demagogues and unscrupulous traitors, then the last hope of civil liberty is wholly gone. Our people have long pointed to past efforts, of other ages, for the establishment of democratic governments and sought to explain the rationale of their failure. They have boasted of the superior intelligence of our masses to be the sure foundation of the Republic and would have no doubt of its stability. Now the real earnest and practical question of the day is, shall the United States Government perish? Shall this glorious and powerful confederacy of eighty years growth, be numbered with the failures of ancient days? Shall it be classed with the "Florentine Democracies"? Shall it only rank with the downfallen provinces of South America? Where is all this historic renown? Where its grand and leading rank among the nations of the earth? Shall the great and good government be idly broken up? These are questions which present themselves to every patriotic heart. This is the only line of the day! There is no party about it. Every man must solemnly consider for himself whether he loves the Government of his fathers, or whether he favors its destruction.

destruction. This decision is forced upon him. Just how good men, of all parts of the country, may operate to save the Union and the government cannot now be told. But they can do it if they rise in their might. The whole matter is in the hands of the people. Let every citizen ignore party—declare himself for the Government and strive for its support. The time has now come when every man must be either for or against the Union. There is no middle place.

The Great Deception.

How tremendously—how cruelly the South has been deceived by the representations that have been made of a divided feeling in the free States, regarding the existing rebellion, the enthusiastic demonstrations of a united people in support of the Government, since the outbreak at Sumter, sufficiently shows. The first shot fired by the revolutionists consolidated Northern sentiment, and there was but one opinion among our citizens. Party differences have been forgotten, and Republicans, Democrats, Americans—all stand side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, stand with patriotism and overruling sentiment, in a determination to stand by the Government, and sustain the honor and dignity of the American flag. This is the true spirit. It was this that secured our independence. It is this that will preserve it. The country is to be saved now, and this will be done by its free and hardy sons, who have been the recipients of untold blessings, under a Government which is the purest and the best on the face of the earth. The manifestations of this great movement from the free States—the anxiety that prevails to enter the military service—the readiness with which men and money are being voted by the Legislatures, and the obliteration of party lines in the great movement to subvert the rebellion of the South, the ability and willingness of our people to sustain the stars and stripes under any circumstances, and at every hazard. This deception has now been seen and—*Cin. Gazette.*

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Companies Tendered.

Up to half past three o'clock yesterday, the services of the following companies had been tendered the Governor, for the defense of the National Government: The National Guards, Capt. Noble; City Greys, Capt. Hartwell; Independent Zouaves, Capt. Rugg; Zouave Guards, Capt. Fahnestock, all of Indianapolis. Montgomery Guards, Capt. Wallace, of Coryville. The Fort Harrison Guard, Capt. Wood, of Terre Haute. Hamilton Continentals, Capt. Evans, of Noblesville. Also, a company from Lafayette, Capt. Chris. Miller. Two companies from Madison, Capt. Sullivan and Crittenden; One company from Wabash, Capt. Parrish. One from New Albany, Capt. Morrison; One from Logansport, Capt. Chase; One from Rising Sun, Lieutenant Rabb. In addition, there are companies from Terre Haute, Lafayette, Knightstown, and other places, which have not been reported by name.

Altogether, enough companies have been reported, and enough of persons signifying their intention to raise companies, to make an army of full ten thousand men.—*Indianapolis Journal*, of 16th.

A Zouave Regiment.

Ed. Journal.—Permit me to say to the young men of Indiana that I desire, if possible, to form a regiment of Zouaves, to consist of twelve companies, each of one hundred members. As soon as organized, and accepted by the Governor, I propose, if time will allow, to call all the officers into school, or barracks, in this city, and instruct them in the peculiar tactics in out-post duty, field fortifications, &c. The arms, uniform, camp equipment, &c., will be purely Zouave in style. Let every company desirous of attaching themselves to such a regiment, report to me at the Adjutant General's office, Indianapolis. Papers throughout the State will oblige by copying this card. LEW. WALLACE. Indianapolis, April 16, 1861.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Lewis A. Sunde, of Greencastle, Colonel of the 1st regiment of the 7th brigade, 2d Division. A Democrat who loves his country and is willing to die to maintain its honor. Lewis Wallace, of Crawfordsville, Captain of the Montgomery Guards, Adjutant General of the State. Gen. Wallace is a newly elected member of the House of Representatives. Governor Morton has made an excellent selection. No man in Indiana better understands the duties of Adjutant than Gen. Wallace.

Col. Ebenezer Dumont was appointed yesterday Ad-De-camp to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel.—*Ind. Journal.*

The Union Feeling in Maryland.—The friends of the Union, in other words, the friends of the Government, in Maryland, under the lead of active spirits in the Bell, Everett and Douglas parties, which have lately held several private meetings, for the purpose of making arrangements to hold a grand mass meeting, at which they will pledge themselves to stand by the government as it is. An address will shortly be issued, taking the highest and strongest ground for the country. This is the true spirit, if they will only imitate it in the other border States.

Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the Moravian Missionary John Heckewelder, a first white child born in the State of Ohio, is still living, aged eighty years, in Bethlehem, Pa. When but four months old she was taken prisoner by the Indians with her parents, whom she accompanied in a long and weary march to the British garrison at Detroit.

The unsettled policy of Lincoln's Government, and the delay in reorganizing the Confederate States, are producing insupportable embarrassments to the commerce of the Confederacy. It is fortunate that these embarrassments fall all together upon the people and trade of the United States.—*N. O. Delta.* The organ in chief of Louisiana Secession here tells us that the Lincoln Government's unsettled policy, and its delay in reorganizing the Confederate States "are producing insupportable embarrassments to the commerce of the Confederacy," and in the same breath it tells us, in fact, that these embarrassments "fall all together upon the people and trade of the United States." One would think that the editor's brains must have succeeded.—*Louisville Journal.*

A young man, twenty years old, who has volunteered in the artillery company raised here yesterday, has a mother residing in the Southern part of the city. In a conversation with a gentleman yesterday his mother said she loved her son dearly, but freely gave him up to his country's service. She had no regrets to express for the step he had taken. Such women are heroes—as much so as men who march unflinchingly to the cannon's mouth.—*Ind. Journal.*

First attack on Fort Sumter, admitting the right of revolution, is an attack upon the Central Government, it is an attack upon the commerce and the manufactures of that fellow-countrymen, and it is an attack upon the property and treasure belonging to the entire people.—*Mad. Courier.*

A Word to Traitors. The following gentle hint to traitors was clipped from the Cincinnati Commercial of Monday. Though meant for the Dayton (Ohio) Congressional district especially, and Cincinnati and Valandigham particularly, yet like the almanac it will serve for all latitudes North of "Dixie!"

The Cincinnati Commercial wants Ohio to furnish ten thousand men at once. It says that this is not now a question of "party."—Of course not; this is the old cry whenever the Democratic party is to be sold out. The Commercial will have a good time in getting those ten thousand men. We hope every Democrat in the Legislature will vote steadily against a dollar or a man. We have had nothing to do with bringing on the civil war, and we don't mean to do the fighting.—*Dayton Empire.*

We have no disposition to make a threat—the issues of the times are too grave for threatening—but we will state for the benefit of the Dayton Empire, it is our firm conviction, that if a newspaper in this city of Cincinnati, had, on Saturday, published the above paragraph, the office would have been destroyed. There are not police enough in town to have afforded it protection. The editor of the Empire is obviously no friend of his country, but a Tory and scoundrel, and the sympathetic mouth of traitors, fools and thieves, who, as planters, own a few negroes, and as politicians, own a few white men such as he is. If he is tolerated in the city of Dayton, it will be through contempt and cowardice.

A word now with Mr. Vallandigham. We have heretofore treated this gentleman's extremely unwholesome views with a considerable degree of civility, because we have respected his ability and have entertained an opinion that if there should be an armed conflict, his sympathies and efforts might be found on the side of his home and a Republican form of government. If we are mistaken in this—if his sentiments are really as the paragraph which we quote from the Empire—he has not only dug his political grave, but will descend to it with personal infamy. He has talked of the difficulty of a northern army marching through his District. We know his District well, and if it contains a hundred and fifty men, who will ever again vote for him for any office, and who would not endorse a request that he remove himself out of it. If he has expressed sentiments equivalent to those of his organ, we are mistaken. We know his District well, and if it contains a very few men of his District who elected him to Congress last fall, to hang all the Northern traitors from the Missouri river to the Atlantic.

The Empire talks of the danger of the Democratic party in this country being "sold out" by a party cry. If the Empire's policy signifies the sentiment of the party leaders, they will soon find themselves sold out and sold into the house of bondage. For ourselves we may say we are not one of the party. We disapprove all the platforms—the Chicago Platform included. We detect all ralls of politicians upon an Administration for Federal office. The spectacle of the gathering of the buzzards at Washington, has always been hateful in our sight—and we are free to say, has within the last month presented itself in a form and under conditions more sickening than ever before. Certainly we would be glad to see the Administration successful for the country's sake—who who soever does not, is an enemy to his country and of mankind. The man who is at this time looking out for his advantage for his party, or who is looking after some personal freak of interest, while the country is on fire, belongs at least to the very party, and we do not care what he calls himself, or whether his name is Wendell Phillips or Clement Vallandigham.

Who is to Blame for War?

If there is one so laboring under ignorance, prejudice, or hallucination as to doubt that the seceded States, or their leaders, are directly and solely responsible for the war in which we are drifting, we beg him to consider the following facts:

1. The first gun was fired, and the first blood spilt by the seceders, who have been the only aggressors from the start.
2. The Fort which was the object of the first struggle, was the sole property of the U. S. Government, who built it, paid for it, created the very foundation on which it stands, and have had an indisputable right to its possession ever since.
3. No "invasion" whatever has been made or attempted, either on Southern soil or on Southern rights, on the part of the General Government.
4. The seceding States have brought forward no grievances whatever for adjustment, but have flung themselves out of the Union, stealing and making way with what United States property they could lay hands on, and then making war and shedding blood for more.

5. The forbearance and endurance of the General Government toward armed bodies of its citizens, engaged in violating its laws, pillaging its property and defying its authority, has been continued to a point unparalleled in the history of any Government in the world, worthy of the name.

6. The act of Maj. Anderson in finally appealing to the last argument of conceding powers, was purely and solely self defense against a remorseless enemy, hotly engaged in the work of his destruction.

7. The Government which cannot or will not or does not protect its own national defenses, against whatever power, is unworthy the name of Government, and it would deserve to be wiped out as quickly as possible from the face of the earth.

Quiet.

"My youngest boy came to me in a great rage once," said Mr. Lincoln in one of those speeches which particularly shocked our Democratic contemporaries. "and complained that his big brother had his knife, and would not give it up. I found on inquiry that he had sold his knife to his big brother, getting a fair equivalent in candy, having eaten which he now lay in bed, and the knife returned. The little fellow hung on and insisted on my interference. Bob sat still with the knife in his pocket. At last, get him his knife. He needs it to make me quiet."

"Yes," replied Bob, "but I need it more, father, to keep me quiet!" It is very apt illustration of the position of the country three months ago, and is in appropriate now. There are still men left who play into the hands of the Southern traitors by this plea: "Give them what they want, and then they will be quiet," say these gentlemen. Don't disturb them—only let them have their will, just give them what they want, even if it is not right or constitutional—what does it matter? they need it to make them quiet."

But the loyal Union men, North and South, need something to keep them quiet, too, and they need it more than the traitors.—*New York Post.*

It should be remembered that the cannon and ammunition, and provisions and men, transported to Morris Island from Charleston, passed on steamboats under the guns of Fort Sumter. If the General Government had given Major Anderson directions not to allow the erection of batteries on Morris Island, there would not have been a man or gun there to-day, nor would Fort Mifflin ever have been made tenable. But, though the Major wrote to the Administration the night after he was in Fort Sumter, that he was safe until the Carolinians could build batteries to cut him off from the sea, and though he notified the Government at Washington of the commencement, construction and completion of batteries that would demolish the Buchanan Administration, instructed him not to fire a gun in any case unless he was fired upon.—*Cin. Com.*

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ASTHMA,
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His mode of practice is entirely different from that of other practitioners, and is, by no means, disagreeable.

His prices within the reach of all. Consultation Free.

OF DR. AYER'S GREAT SUCCESS IN LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, the reader need only refer to the following testimonials from the most wealthy and influential citizens of that city.

"We have made trial of the new mode of practice employed by Doctor L. Winslow Ayer, of Cincinnati, and are highly gratified with the results. We have seen indisputable evidence of Dr. Ayer's great success in our city, even in cases, which, from their nature and extent, were alarming. This new mode (Ayer's System) seems to be a most decided improvement over the practices usually resorted to in Throat and Lung Diseases."

MOSES FOWLER,
President of the Bank of the State.

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Retired Merchant, and one of the founders of the village bearing his name.

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Doctor Ayer has also permission to refer to Rev. Dr. J. L. Smith, Presiding Elder M. E. Conference, Rev. Mr. Eddy, Pastor M. F. Church, Lafayette, John Taylor, Major Hall, E. H. Reynolds, Esq., Merchant, Martin Holcomb, Esq., Merchant, of Lafayette, and many others in this State.

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Has had instruments prepared expressly for him, such as cannot be found in the Great West, by which he can, as accurately trace diseases of the Throat and Chest, as though the organs were laid open for inspection to the naked eye. There is no mystery about this new System, its secrets are open to candid investigation. Dr. Ayer is a plain, candid physician, saying what he sees, and thinking what he says. There is, by this System, no blistering, bleeding, cupping, or prescriptions of Calomel, Opium or Quinine, but from the very hour of first using these simple and new remedies, the patient is better enabled to pursue his vocation. The remedy is conveyed directly to the disease and the result is a perfect success in almost all cases. The Doctor's charges are very reasonable. Let all apply at once, who intend to do so, at least let them investigate before it is too late.

[Apr 18-61]

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